THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

FROM the 1st instant the charge per word on telegraph messages has been reduced by two annas *via* Turkey, Teheran, or Suez. Now from the same date the charge on foreign press telegrams to the United Kingdom *via* Teheran or Suez is reduced by one anna a word, and a similar reduction is applicable to the rates given in Rule 2 Section 6 of the Telegraph Guide.

INDIA has been engaged in a little war. The news, which reaches us through Bombay, tells us that a small punitive expedition, consisting of the troops, now quartered in Aden, some Sappers and Miners Native Infantry, and a small Naval Brigade with two machine guns, left Aden early in January for the Somali Coast. The expedition was brought about by some of the Essa tribes in the interior raiding on the Somalis on the coast last autumn. As far as can be ascertained, the expedition, which only lasted about a fortnight, has been most successful. The casualties on the side of the British were fortunately not heavy. Some twelve men lost their lives, and a few more were wounded.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that the offices attached to the Secretaries to the India Government will be closed here on the 1st of April next, and be re-opened at Simla on the day following (2nd April). The establishments will proceed proportionately from the middle of March, in order to minimise interruption of office work. The staff of the Private Secretary's office will leave Calcutta in the middle of April. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by his staff, will start on the 20th or 21st day of April, but it is expected that he will not arrive at Simla for about a fornight, as he visits some places on the way.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*.—" The papers of Central India have announced that it is probable that Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, would shortly become Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. We have already said that the announcement is premature. Our Mahatma opines that Sir Charles Elliot is the first man for any Lieutenant-Governorship of the country which may become vacant. But as regards Bengal, Mr. Mackenzie has the advantage, such as it is, of Secretariat experience in this provice ; whether he has interest is another question." These speculations are utterly fruitless.

MR. GLADSTONE, speaking at Chester, referred to the rumour that the American republic was about to bring forward a scheme for the creation of a powerful navy, costing fifty or sixty millions, and said, that, if it were true, this naval expenditure on the other side of the Atlantic would be made the excuse for more naval expenditure by England. He wished to draw public attention to the fact that every ostentatious stroke in the way of additional naval or military expenditure in one country was made an apology for increasing the burdens of every other country. We could not but admit this with great sorrow, reflecting that all this extension of vast establishments tended more and more to place the peace of the world in a critical position.

LORD WOLSELEY, speaking recently at Greenwich said that in his early days he had received considerable classical education, but that whatever useful information he had acquired had been derived from the penny newspaper. He was no politician, and believed that if all the politicians were shaken up in a bag there would be no difference between them. The " only" General always says smart things.

THE Commanders at Sofia and at Rustchuk and other towns have been dismissed, and others appointed in their place. A Russian living at Rustchuk has been arrested for complicity in the lato plot against Prince Ferdinand.

THE Portuguese royal family have contributed £19,000 to the National Defence Fund.

EMIN Pasha has recovered, and starts for Zanzibar shortly.

THE Bengal Government it is said, has appointed Major Ramsay to devise means for the improvement of the Chowkidari system in Bengal.

TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE *Englishman* points out that a very large number of lucifer matches from Japan are annually imported into this country, and perhaps it would be as well if the Government were to take the necessary steps to ascertain of what ingredients the tips of the matches are composed. The Government of Burma has taken this precaution, with the result that the Chemical Examiner has reported on a box sent to him for examination that the tips were composed of ordinary phosphorous, potassium chlorate, powdered glass, and glue, and that they explode on percussion and friction. The result has been that the local Government has decided that such matches come under the definition of explosives under the Explosives Act, and are to be treated accordingly.

A CARAVAN, which recently reached Lahore, according to a local correspondent, states that it is rumoured in Swat that His Highness the Amir of Cabul will have an interview with the Marquis of Lansdowne at the end of April next.

THE Government has issued a Circular Order, says a contemporary, to all its officers to the effect that if they are found fault with by any newspapers, they should report the matter to higher authorities, and should, on no account, contradict the statements in the newspapers. We feel reluctant to believe such reports.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"IT is highly probable that Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, at present officiating in the Legislative Council, will fill the temporary vacancy in the Provincial High Court caused by the Hon'ble Mr. Tyrrell taking six months' leave in the spring." A better selection could not have been made.

THE Mohunt of Tripati has been removed from Chittur to the Vellore Central Jail, being allowed to proceed thither in his own carriage, but escorted by a strong guard of Police. In Chittur Jail, he wss provided with a separate cell, furnished with a chair and bench, and he there handed the Deputy Collector for safe custody his cash-chest, containing Rs. 18,000. Since his incarceration the Mohunt refuses to eat anything except fruit, drinking only water. If the Madras High Court confirms the sentence, he will be incarcerated in the Madras Penitentiary. His nomination of his successor is to be contested in a Civil Court. Application is to be made to the High Court for his release on bail, pending his appeal.

ALAS for the glory of this world !—Lord Tennyson has been successfully established as a poet of mark for a considerable time, but with all his glories he is not popular among the masses. A would-be biographer of the Laureate once travelled down to Lincolnshire, and in the poet's very birth-place was told by the proverbial oldest inhabitant that a young Mr. Tennyson had once existed in those parts, but that he was even then plainly a man of no account, in that he lay on his back on the grass, muttering to himself like a madman. At Haslemere, among the guileless villagers made famous in melodrama, Tennyson's reputation is based rather on the fact that he is a peer and a landed proprietor than on all the poems in dialect put together. Near Coniston " Rooskin" does not fare much better. Even at Oxford scouts were forthcoming who simply regarded him as the " old gent wot teachers drawing at the Taylorian." It is on record, too, that Charles Darwin's dependents were of opinion that their master's health would much improve if only he had something to " employ his mind with."

THE India Office has published a statistical abstract of great value with relation to British India. The religious statistics are of considerable interest. While 187,937,468 of the population are classified as Hindus, only 5,418,895, are Buddhists. Mahomedans number 50,121,595 and Christians less than a twenty-fifth of that number—1,863,595. There are 6,426,511 Pagans, 12,009 Jews and 85,397 Parsees. The Church of England claims 164,487 natives, 27,742 Eurasians and 73,539 Europeans. The Catholics are stated at 560,195 natives, 24,517 Eurasians, and 32,079 Europeans.

ANOTHER piece of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway now complete is the section from Bilaspur to Raigarh, which was opened for goods traffic on the 10th instant.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

A NEW instrument called a theatrophone has been started on the boulevards at Paris. It is merely a telephone connected with all the theatres in Paris, so that for the modest sum of half-a-franc anyone can listen for five minutes to any performance. If he is satisfied it is presumable he will rush to the theatre and buy a seat for the rest of the entertainment.

BEFORE Mr. Higginbotham was appointed Sheriff of Madras, in December 1888, the Madras Government obtained the sanction of the Government of India to make that appointment under the usual terms, namely that the incumbent of the office be permitted to draw the stipulated salary of Rs. 898 per mensem, out of which he pays the salary of his deputy. It was then feared that Mr. Higginbotham would be the last stipendiary incumbent of that office, for it was under contemplation by the Government of India to make the appointment honorary and the deputy a fixture. Considerable correspondence has since taken place regarding the matter, but before anything definite had been settled, Lord Connemara reappointed Mr. Higginbotham for another year from the 20th of December last. When the Sheriff presented his salary bill to the Accountant-General in January for the salary due for December that officer declined to pass the bill for any period beyond the 20th December. The Sheriff has, therefore, not drawn any salary since the date of his appointment. The question has been referred to the Government of India. The establishment being a Government one has been paid.

THE Shah of Persia is credited with another fanciful idea. He is said to have ordered a globe, the various countries on which are represented by precious stones—France by sapphires, Russia by diamonds, England by rubies, while emeralds will figure as the various oceans and seas.

IN the Queen's speech her Majesty congratulates the House on the fact that the firmness in dealing with Portugal resulted in improved prospects of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute regarding Nyassaland. The Queen is gratified at the Melbourne Conference and applauds the desire for Federation. Among the bills to be laid before Parliament are the Tithes Bill, the Workmen's Dwellings in London Bill, the Irish Land Purchase and Local Government Bills.

THE results of Sir Edward Buck's visit to Gwalior, Berar and Coorg, where he conferred with the local authorities as to the operation requisite for the survey and settlement of those territories, will not be officially published for some weeks. It is, however, understood that in each case the authorities have accepted the system so sucessfully carried out in the Central Provinces by Mr. Fuller, under which the major part of the work will be effected by local establishments instead of by imported agency.

AN Allahabad paper writes:—'A novel case of a *suttee* occurred here last week. In a village named Ledha, about five miles from Aligarh, a certain *Gossain* died on the 29th December 1889. His wife, aged 50, insisted on her becoming a *suttee* and sharing the same fate with her husband's corpse at the funeral pile. Her four sons and other relatives attempted to dissuade her from her obstinate determination, but in vain. Ultimately the police interfered and sent the *suttee* and the corpse to Aligarh, on the 31st January. The *suttee* was kept under the custody of the police for trial, and the corpse was committed to the flames by the order of the magistrate. This incident produced a feverish excitement throughout the city and the neighbouring villages. Myriads of men and women flocked the *kotwalee* to get a peep at the *suttee* who sat in a calm and composed manner telling her beads with a cocoanut and bottle of Ganges water by her side, the true emblematic requisite of a *suttee*. In her examination before the police and the magistrate she emphatically upheld the iron resolve she had made. She has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on the charge of having attempted to commit suicide.'

THE motion of Sir William Harcourt that the publication of the Pigott letters was a breach of privilege was, after a lengthy debate, rejected by 260 against 212 votes.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

ONE result of General Strachey's visit to India, it is understood, will probably be further acceleration of the mail service on the East Indian Railway. The train from Calcutta to Kalka during the summer season may even do the whole distance in thirty-six hours.

THE *Deccan Times*, alluding to the recent case of beheading at Gulburga, remarks :—" It is the custom in these Dominions to inflict capital punishment by means of decapitation ; and if this is the rule of Mahomedan Law we have nothing to say against it, for the practice is even now followed in many European countries. We would, however, earnestly beg the Government to put a stop to such horrible public exhibitions. Let the condemned man be executed within the jail limits in the presence of some responsible officials ; and if an additional safeguard is required that the public may be satisfied that the sentence has been carried out, let a few private individuals be admitted. Such public executions do not have the effect of deterring the spectators from the commission of murder. In the first place, nine-tenths of the murders in this country are committed in the heat of passion, or on account of some conjugal infidelity. Now, when a man is in that kind of ' blood fury, ' he is not deterred by the thought of the punishment that will be given : all he thinks of is to give vent to his passions. On the contrary, the effect on the lower classes is probably a demoralizing one, for it accustoms them to the sight of human bloodshed publicly and in a very revolting manner. For the sake of humanity we would appeal to the present Minister of Justice, who if anything is a kind-hearted man, to issue orders on the subject."

AMERICA's Wealth.—The *New York World*, with the aid of figures obtained from the State treasurers throughout the country, has compiled an estimate of the present wealth of America, showing the marvellous increase since 1880. The actual wealth of the country at present is put at the enormous sum of 61,450,000,000 dols.—an increase of upwards of 17,000,000,000 dols. since 1880. Ten years ago it was estimated that the United States were rich enough to buy out the entire Russian and Turkish empires, a good part of northern Europe, Italy, Australia, South America, and South Africa, and still have lots of pocket money left. America was then 276,000,000 dols. richer than Great Britain, the richest country of the Old World. The national wealth promises to be something almost fabulous before the rising generation quits the stage.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Madras Standard*: "I compare our esteemed and illustrious citizen, Sir Madava Row, to a perennial fountain. Ever since he relinquished charge of the State affairs in Baroda to spend the evening of his glorious life in peaceful retirement in his native land, he has kindly undertaken, as a mere labour of love, to give out to the world lessons from his voluminous book of experience and wisdom. Not a day passes without the public seeing in the newspapers some kind of enlightenment on some useful subject or other in which enlightenment is welcomed in right earnest. His "Stray Notes" and his "Observations" are saturated with an amount of common sense which may, without exaggeration, be characterised as extraordinary. The world does not find persons often endowed with it so profusely. As a statesman, as a moralist, even as a philosopher, as an educationist and as a close student of Nature and human nature, the public has seen his counsels and teachings, like those of Bacon of old, to be highly useful and monitary. We never see him revelling in mere imaginative theories or abstract principles. The value of his utterances consists in their immensely practical nature—most useful and necessary in this work-a-day world. They teach us how to be a loyal subject, a useful citizen, and a happy and contented man, in this world, never mind of *another*, for who knows what and where it is. His Notes bespeak the importance of his own pithy saying "I know something of every thing and every thing of some thing."

Vanity Fair says :—Though Prince Eddie is twenty-six, he does not show the least trace of his age, but remains the boy that he was five years ago—a boy in habits and tastes, showing almost a childish delight in spectacles and shows, regarding lightly responsibility as a thing easy to be borne. Such a happy disposition promises to last long ; but it would do the Prince great good to get married and to receive the cares of a household on his own shoulders. And, without doubt, his matrimonial arrangements will be made for him and publicly announced soon after his return from India.

MR. BRADLAUGH has given notice of his intention to introduce the Indian Councils Bill.

FRIDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

' AN intimate lady friend of Mr. Browning's pointed out to me,' says a writer in an English paper, ' in an interesting chat on the private life of the poet, that among all the articles and notices which appeared after his death there had been one in which sufficient stress had been laid on the doctrine of strength, faith, and purity, which he preached in all his works, and which ran as strongly through his private life as through his poetry. "But the fact is," continued my informant, "that although Browning knew everybody, and everybody knew him, the number of those whom he really called friends was very limited. He drew a distinct line between intimate acquaintances and friends, and would say, when some one whom he met very frequently in society was referred to as his friend : ' Friends ? no, they are not friends. I know them very well, and meet them often but they are not friends.' It was only the limited number whom he did honour with his friendship who new him fully, and those who knew him best loved and honoured him most, and felt themselves lifted up by the magic and power of his presence."

AN alarming fire broke out in a *chuckla* in one of the most crowded quarters in Bombay on Wednesday and raged for some time. Nine houses were totally destroyed, five buildings being on one side and four opposite. In a large five-storied building, several lives are reported to be lost. One fireman and some Natives were conveyed to Hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition. The damage is estimated at many lakhs of rupees. Great excitement is prevailing.

DECREES have been published at Lisbon ordering the completion of the defences of Lisbon, the arming of the Forts with new guns, lying of torpedoes in the Tagus, and the reorganization of the army. It is also intended to buy some light warships and issue bonds necessary to cover their cost.

A LETTER from Lord Salisbury to Sir Euan Smith at Zanzibar, dated 31st January, highly eulogises Mr. Stanley's intrepidity, energy, and fidelity to his officers, and adds that Mr. Stanley's report will be submitted to Parliament.

THE British Government have acquired the right of making for the Army and Navy the Zulinski pneumatic dynamite guns, and the work in connection therewith has already commenced at Woolwich.

PETITIONS to Parliament.—The Director General of Post Offices in India has informed the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress that petitions to her Majesty and to Parliament are exempt from postage by sections 40 and 41 of 2 and 4 Vic. cap. 96, but there has been some doubt whether this is applicable to India, and hitherto no such exemption has ever been claimed or allowed. The subject has now been under consideration, and as the Director-General is satisfied that the provisions of the Statute are applicable to India, he has issued the necessary instructions in the matter.

THE Magwe district is evidently not yet settled. A telegram in a Rangoon paper states that on Tuesday last a police patrol party was fired on by a gang of dacoits, and that a Burman Magistrate and two ponies were killed on our side. The police pursued the gang for several miles, but were not able to overtake them. The districts of Upper Burmah are fairly quiet, especially those through which the railway runs. The opening of roads and communications in Magwe would doubtless have a similar pacific effect.

THE British Agent from the Amir's camp confirms the report of Abdur Rahman's intended visit to Herat. Preparations for the same are now being made.

RUMOURS have been current of the probable formation of a new judicial institution in India, either a sort of Privy Council or a Political Court of Appeal, or, perhaps, both in one. The idea of a Court of the latter description was first put forward many years ago, by Sir George Clerk and Sir J. Kaye, and afterwards by Major Evans Bell, Mr. William Taylor, and others.

THE trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first seven months of the current financial year shows a large decrease as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1886, the totals being for 1889 Rs. 4,20,44,965, and for 1888 Rs. 4,82,71,392 The decrease in the exports is not very large, and the falling off in the imports is chiefly due to large decreases in the trade with Cashmere, Nepaul, Karennee, and Zimme.

THE Prince of Wales attends the chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle at Berlin on the 2nd of March.

SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

CAPTAIN EDEN VANSITTART, of the 5th Gurkhas, who has been deputed to assist Major Durand, C. B., Resident in Nepal, in making arrangements connected with the shooting trip of Prince Albert Victor, has arrived at Pilibhit, north-east of Bareili. Mr. Vansittart accompanies him.

THE people of Kasandra, a town in Guzerat, are said to have become tired of local self-Government, and the Governor in Council "taking into consideration the lack of interest displayed by them," is pleased to declare that sections 11 and 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act are unsuitable to them. Henceforth the Municipal Commissioners of Kasandra will be appointed by the Commissioner of the Division.

ON Friday last, Mr. Henry S. King M. P., C. I. E., left Bombay for Europe by the mail steamer.

MR. N. G. CHANDRAVARKAR, in a speech on the administration of Lord Reay, characrerized him as the most "godly" ruler the Western Presidency has ever had.

FOR the first time, in the history of the British Post Office, says the *St. James Gazette*, the Indian mails have been delivered in London under fourteen days. The letters, which left Bombay at five o'clock on Friday evening, the 29th of November, were received by addressees in London on the evening of the 13th December.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has withdrawn his consent to the advice of the Political Agent in Hill Tipperah that the State should be placed under the absolute control of the Minister to the Maharajah for a period of five years. His Honour has, after consideration, communicated to the Maharajah that His Highness is at perfect liberty to act or not according to the said advice of the Political Agent.

THE *Silchar* adduces an instance of the disregard of law by the Planters of Assam when it says how a peon had to serve a summons on a cooly belonging to a tea-garden in Assam. The Durwan opposed him on the ground that it was against the order of the Manager *Sahib* to admit any one into the garden. The poor fellow had to wait till his return. The Planting *huzur* came back and confined him, and sent word to the police. The police instead of taking any steps against the Manager, put him to "drill."

THE Debt Commission at Hyderabad is likely to be resumed, it is said, after the forty days' ceremony in connection with the death of the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk. The Minister is said to have recommended the Vicar-ul-Umrah for the portfolio, vacant by the death of Munir-ul-Mulk. A large section of the community, however, favours the appointment of Rajah Kishen Pershad, the young Peshkar.

A MUHAMMADAN MISSIONARY is about to leave Bombay for Europe for the purpose of preaching the excellence of his faith to Christians, and exhibiting Islam in its true colour.

MR. A. O. HUME, soon after his arrival in England, intends assisting at a series of meetings to be held in different parts of the country on behalf of the policy on Indian affairs which the Congress favours.

IT is reported that the Shah has conferred his highest Order on his Minister Emin Sultan, and by so doing is considered to have given a token of friendship to Great Britain, Emin Sultan being the staunch advocate of cordial understanding with the British Government.

A REMARKABLE journey was lately performed by an impecunious German, named Hermann Zeitung, who travelled from Vienna to Paris in a box, shaped like the base of a pyramid, and carefully lined with straw in order to deaden the effect of any violent shock. The passenger, who was not discovered by the officials until his arrival at the Gare de l'Ouest in Paris, had been feasting during the journey on an enormous loaf of bread and some sausages of almost equally formidable dimensions. His drink consisted of three bottles of beer. He had taken the precaution of boring holes on every side of the box, but he would have fared rather badly had the case been buried amongst other "goods." Hermann had labelled his temporary kennel "Wooden Statue," "Fragile," "This side up" &c. The cost of transit was to be defrayed on delivery of the supposed statue. But scarcely had the case been deposited on the platform in Paris than the traveller sprang out of his wooden shroud and endeavoured to escape. He was captured, however, and, at the instance of the East of France Railway Company, was given into custody on a charge of swindling.

As far as is known at present, the Census of 1891, from inception to completion, will occupy close upon three years, the greatest care being taken to have the most accurate record ever made.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.

PROFESSOR MAXMULLER ON ORIENTA STUDIES.

AN important meeting of the Royal Institute which the reader knows, has been founded by the Prince of Wales with the object of commemorating the Jubilee of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, was held on the 11th ultimo, to inaugurate the School for Modern Oriental Studies. The school has been established by the Institute in union with University College and King's College, London, and the inaugural address was appropriately delivered by Professor Max-Muller. The Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, occupied the chair, and there was a large and brilliant assemblage. Lord Herschell, in opening the proceedings, explained that when the scheme for the Imperial Institute took shape a suggestion was made that public advantage would be likely to accrue if there were included within its scope the foundation of a school for teaching modern Oriental languages. The suggestion was favourably received by the Committee and it was ultimately carried out. The Committee decided that the school would impart instruction in nine of the different languages spoken in India, as well as in Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and modern Greek. It was a wise thought that such an undertaking should commence with an address from so distinguished an Oriental scholar as Professor Max-Muller. The learned Professor justly remarked at the outset that although England rules over 300 millions of people who speak Oriental languages and supplies the markets of 1,000 millions of people of the East, she has hitherto been doing less than either France, Russia or Germany in the way of educating a sufficient number of her sons qualified to serve her interests in oriental countries. In France the Government has founded a school, where Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese and Tibetan are taught by eminent scholars. At Berlin there is a seminary of Oriental languages, which contains 115 students. An oriental seminary also exists at Vienna. But no country in Europe has appreciated the importance of Oriental studies more highly than Russia. Professor Max-Muller astonished his hearers by telling them that more than fifty years ago there was at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburgh a Professor of Pushtu, that the only one in Europe. But even now Russia has established herself on the borders of Afghanistan there is no teacher of Pushtu in England. Professor Max-Muller observed:—"Call this what you like—enlightened patronage of Oriental scholarship or keen political foresight—in either case Russia deserves full credit, and she has had her reward. It is not only for the purposes of state-craft and diplomacy that England should follow the example of Russia, and secure a constant supply of well-qualified Oriental scholars. The chief object of diplomacy is to prevent war. But if diplomacy fails and war breaks out, what is an army to do, how is it to live in Eastern countries, without Officers who can freely communicate with the people whether friendly or hostile. At the present moment whether in the Soudan or in Burma the English Commissariat is sadly in want of officers who can freely converse with the natives, who can write letters in Arabic or Burmese, and are able to explain to the people whether they want an ox or a cow, a sheep or a goat. The Commissariat always claims, perhaps rightly, that no victory has ever been gained in an empty stomach. Much can, no doubt, be requisitioned by sign language, to say nothing of the language of blows and revolvers. But a good understanding between an army and the people of the country is impossible without officers understanding and speaking the language. Many surprises, painful surprises, might have been spared to the English Army if what is called the Intelligence Department had been better cared for in the past. And when, after war, peace has been restored once more, when commercial intercourse on a large scale has to be established, so as to knit the bonds of peace by the strongest chains, is not a knowledge of the languages more essential to the English than to any other merchants?" Sensible Englishmen will feel no hesitation whatever in answering this question in the affirmative. It is well known that no country has been better served by her diplomatists than Russia, and the reason is that they have, speaking generally, a good knowledge of the language of the country to which they are sent to serve their sovereign. Diplomatists of the old school argue that interpreters are quite sufficient for transacting any official business in foreign countries; but this view will not commend itself to men who know the East and its ways. There can be no doubt whatever that a European envoy who can converse freely with Natives of all races in an Oriental country, and who can make allowance for the prejudices, the temper and the susceptibilities of Eastern potentates, is more likely to be successful than are those who act through interpreters.

If a knowledge of Oriental languages is so essential to European diplomatists serving their sovereign in the East, it must be still more to Englishmen who are employed in administering Her Majesty's Indian Empire. Professor Max-Muller said:—"For ruling India in harmony with the wishes and the highest interests of its inhabitants and at the same time with a due regard for the heavy responsibility incurred by England in becoming the guardian of that enormous empire, we want youngmen who are able to do more than merely chatter Hindustani or Tamil. If we look once more to the lectures provided in the Oriental seminary at Berlin, we shall find that they are not confined to teaching Oriental languages, or how to write a commercial letter, how to draw up an official document, and how to draft a political treaty. In every department the professors have to lecture on the history, the geography, the literature, the manners, customs, laws and religions of the principal nations of the East. This is the kind of knowledge which is absolutely necessary for those who are destined to rule over a population nearly ten-times as large as the population of England—a population not only speaking different languages, but thinking different thoughts, believing in different religions, nourished by different historical traditions, and divided by different aspirations for the future. It is sometimes supposed to be not altogether easy to govern England, Scotland and Ireland, because on certain points their interests seem divergent. It is said that English statesmen do not understand Ireland, Irish statesmen do not understand England, and Scotch statesmen do not understand either. And yet these three countries speak a common language, have a common religion, and, inspite of occasional jars and bickerings, would resist with a common indignation any insult offered to their common honour, any invasion of their common wealth. Think, then, what a task is imposed on that handful of young Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen who are sent out every year to govern India, and how much depends on their being well equipped for that task." The accuracy of these observations will be readily admitted by all sensible and right-thinking persons. The extreme difficulty of governing a people well without knowing them thoroughly has been readily acknowledged by all true statesmen in all ages and countries. If this is the case with countries which are ruled by men of the same race, language and religion as the governed, what shall we say of the task which a handful of aliens have undertaken in India? No man who has a head over his shoulders will deny that the good government of India depends entirely on the possession on the part of our foreign rulers of a thorough acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings, wishes and wants of the ruled. But as yet the British public, we regret to say, have not given to this subject the careful consideration which its paramount importance demands. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who takes a keen interest in the welfare of the inhabitants of India has laid them under a deep debt of gratitude by founding a school for Modern Oriental studies in connection with the Imperial Institute. We sincerely trust that the noble object which His Royal Highness has had in view in establishing this school will be fully attained and young Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen will not be sent out to rule over the Indian people without having acquired a thorough knowledge of their language, manners and customs.

The British public who are ultimately responsible for the good government of India should steadily bear in mind what professor Max Muller has so happily pointed out—namely that India has yet to be conquered. He remarked:—"It is generally said that India has been conquered by England. But the true conquest of India, it seems to me, is still to come. The true conquerors of India, of the heart of India, will be those very men whom our new School of Oriental languages means to fit for their arduous work. There ought to be a real plan and plot in this new conquest. There ought to be a will, for we know that where there is a will there is a way. Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India, which is still the leaven of Indian religious convictions and superstitions of the present day. They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry, or condemning it unheard. If our young statesmen go out to India, half-acclimatised already to the intellectual atmosphere in which they are to spend the best part of their lives, they will not look upon the country as an exile, and on the inhabitants as strangers. They are not strangers, they are brothers. They are made of the same stuff as ourselves. I have never been in India, but I have known many Indians, both men and women, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that some of them need fear no comparison with the best men and women whom it has been my good fortune to know in England, France or Germany. We reckon the height of mountain ranges by their highest peaks, and we have a right to measure the sublimity of a whole nation by its best men and women. Look for these men and women, and you will find them, if not in the great towns, yet in the countless villages of India. The great towns in India, more than in Europe, contain the very dregs of Indian society, and it is from them that our opinion of the character of the Hindus has been too often formed." It does not speak highly of the English rulers of India that even after more than a century's rule they have not been able to conquer the hearts of the governed. The people fear and respect their alien masters, but do not love them. This will be easily understood when it is remembered that the ruler has no sympathy for the ruled. He looks upon the country as an exile and is anxious to leave it as soon as he has amassed a fortune or at any rate secured a competence. So long as this lamentable state of things exists and the governors do not feel any sympathy for the governed, England will not be able to conquer the hearts of India. Professor Max Muller appeals to the Englishmen in this country to look upon its people as brothers and friends, but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that his appeal will have but little effect. We do not expect our rulers to look upon its people as brothers and friends: it will be enough if they treat the Indian people as human beings possessed of the same feelings as themselves.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

THE financial results of the Bengal canals and of the irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for 1888-89, are now before the public. It appears that the outlay, direct and indirect, on canals in Bengal for which capital accounts are kept, amounted at the close of the past official year, in round numbers to 715½ lakhs of rupees. Of this sum 605½ lakhs is the amount invested in Major Irrigation Works and charged to Loan Funds. These works are four in number—namely, the Orissa canals, the Midnapore canal, the Hedgellee Tidal canal and the Sone canals. The capital outlay on Minor Irrigation Works is 110 lakhs, of which 93¾ lakhs was provided from Provincial revenues. The Minor Irrigation Works

in Bengal are the following:—Tirhoot Project, Damooda Project, Calcutta and Eastern canals, Orissa coast canal and Sarun canals. The total revenue receipts of the four works classed as Major Irrigation during 1888-89 were about 14 lakhs while their total working expenses for the same period amounted to 15 lakhs. The works thus failed to pay even their working expenses to say nothing of interest of the capital invested in them. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on account of Major Irrigation Works in Bengal for the year 1888-89 was 23½ lakhs and this sum had to be provided by the Provincial revennes in addition to the deficit of one lakh in respect of working expenses. Thus, the tax-payer had to bear a loss of something like 25 lakhs last year on account of the four Major Irrigation Works in Bengal in which the Government invested upwards of six crores of rupees on the representations of over-sanguine and ambitious enquirers that the works would, on the most moderate calculation, yield 16 per cent on their capital outlay. So highly did the Government think of the bargain it had made by purchasing these works (which were then unfinished) from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company that it actually granted a bonus to the Directors of the Company for having been good enough to part with their property, in addition to the extravagant price paid to the shareholders. The figures we have given above speak for themselves and hardly require any comment. We commend them to the careful and attentive consideration of General Richard Strachey, who is now in our midst. The gallant General, in the time of Lord Mayo whom he and his brother John had brought completely under their thumb, had conceived the brilliant idea of spending enormous sums of money on irrigation works in India and of imposing compulsory water-rates on cultivators whether they used canal water or not. Fortunately for the tax-payer, General Strachey's Canal Bill was disallowed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State. And when a sound financier like Lord Northbrook assumed charge of the Viceroyalty, General Strachey was obliged to abandon the ambitious project of covering the whole length and breadth of the country with a network of canals. The gallant General and his friends should always remember that the net loss on Major Irrigation Works in Bengal including interest is upwards of 3½ crores, or 58 per cent. of the gross capital outlay.

The Minor Irrigation works and Navigation, of which only revenue accounts are kept, show better financial results. The capital outlay on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals which are used for purely navigation purposes amounted to 52¼ lakhs at the close of 1888-89. Their total receipts during the year were 5¾ lakhs and working expenses nearly three lakhs. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals thus had a surplus of 2¾ lakhs which represents a return of something like 5 per cent on their capital outlay, and the net profits they have yielded from the commencement to the end of the year under report exceeds two crores. This result is satisfactory; but it must not be forgotten that the Calcutta and Eastern Canals have nothing to do with irrigation. The Orissa Coast Canal has cost nearly half-a-lakh. It has been open throughout its entire length of 97½ miles during the year. The expenditure has been entirely from Provincial funds, with the exception of a small sum contributed from the Famine Insurance Fund, and there is no interest account. The total receipts during the year amounted to *Rs. 66,000 and the total working expenses to Rs. 77,000. The Orissa Canal does not even pay its working expenses. The receipts and working expenses of the Sarun Canals since the year 1880-81, when the Revenue account was first opened,* are given in the Chief Engineer's Note, from which it appears that they do not pay their expenses. Last year they earned only Rs. 21,000, while the expenditure came up to Rs. 36,000. The Sarun Canals, it should be remembered, were primarily intended for the supply of water for the manufacture of indigo. The water available is to a certain extent used for irrigation, but the areas returned as irrigated are not reliable; there is no special establishment employed to assess water-rates, which are collected by the gentlemen who have guaranteed a revenue of Rs. 21,850. The Provincial revenues have thus to bear a charge of Rs. 15,000 for the benefit of the indigo-planters of Sarun. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are the only Canals in Bengal that have proved reproductive; but, as we have said above, they are used exclusively for navigation and have nothing to do with irrigation.

Turning to the Bombay Presidency, we find that the total number of irrigation works for which capital Accounts are kept in that Presidency (excluding Sind) are 40. Of these 5 are classed as Major Protective works, and 7 as Major Productive works, while there are no less than 28 Minor works, of which 25 are in operation. The total amount of money which has been invested in these works to end of 1888 89 is 236 lakhs. The three Major Protective works which are in operation earned in 1888-89 only Rs. 23,000, while their working expenses amounted to Rs. 36,000. The working expenses thus fell short of the receipts by Rs. 13,000. The seven Productive works yielded a surplus of about a lakh and three quarters during the past year, which represents a return of 1·57 on their capital outlay. As regards the 25 Minor works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, their working expenses fell short of their receipts by Rs. 13,500. The Government of India, in receiving the Bombay Irrigation Revenue Report for 1888-89, states the results we have summarised above, and observes:—"These figures compare favourably with those for the previous year. The increase in gross revenue under works for which capital accounts are kept is Rs. 30,875, and there is a decrease in working expenses of Rs. 10,073, making the improvement in the net revenue Rs, 40,948. The result is a return of 0·58 per cent on the capital outlay. If, however, the receipts of the Muthra Canal were excluded from the calculation, the result for the remaining 34 works would be a loss of Rs. 5,220. The interest charges to the end of the year show, for the 40 works, a deficit of Rs. 73,70,598." The financial results of canals in Bengal and in the Bombay Presidency which we have shown above furnish a striking commentary on Sir Richard Temple's statement made in the House of Commons on the occasion of the Budget debate, that the irrigation works in India are paying 5 per cent on the capital invested on them.

THE CALCUTTA PORT BILL.

AT the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Henry Harrison presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Port of Calcutta, and moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. It will be remembered that both the riparian owners and the Mercantile community felt that sec 85 of the Bill invaded private rights. Strong representations were, therefore, made both by the British Indian Association and the Chamber of Commerce to amend the section. The Hon. C. H. Moore moved that:—"Nothing herein contained shall deprive any person of any right of property or their private right except as hereinafter expressly provided." No objection was made to this motion. But the amendment proposed by him to amend sec 85 was strenuously resisted. Mr. Moore's amendment was to the following effect:

"In case any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier erection or mooring may have been or hereafter shall be made, erected or fixed within or without high-water-mark without the limits of the port and thereafter the limits for the time being of the port shall be extended, so as to include the place in which such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring shall have been made, erected or fixed, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, when, in the opinion of the Local Government the safety of navigation or the improvement, maintenance, or good government of the port so requires, to remove, fill up, or destroy such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring:

Provided that when any such work has, under this section, been so dealt with, the Commissioners shall, when such work was made on behalf of the public for the convenience of public traffic, make or provide for the use of the public such sufficient wharves, quays, stages, jetties, piers, erections or moorings as the Local Government may direct, and shall when such work was lawfully made by any private persons for the convenience of private traffic

(*a*) on land belonging to the Government, with the previous consent of the Local Government in writing, or of which the making, erecting, or fixing has been subsequently sanctioned by the Local Government in writing; or

(*b*) on land belonging to the private owner, whether acquired by grant from the Government or by prescriptive right, or otherwise;

make compensation therefor to the owners thereof to such an amount as may be determined by agreement by and between the Commissioners and such owners, or by the Civil Court in which a suit may be brought to establish and enforce such right of compensation."

After Mr. Moore had moved his amendment, Sir Henry Harrison was allowed to move the amendment which stood in his name. Sir Henry's amendment was as follows:

"85. (1) In case any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring may have been, or shall hereafter be, made, erected, or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port shall be extended so as to include the place on which such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring shall have been made, erected, or fixed, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government in writing, to remove, fill up, or destroy such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring; Provided that any person who may have lawfully made, erected, or fixed such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring, or who may have acquired a prescriptive right thereto by possession of sixty years or upwards, or his representatives or assigns, shall be entitled to institute a civil suit for the award of compsensation to him for the injury caused by the removal, filling up, or destruction herein before mentioned.

In moving his amendment, Mr. Moore said that the provisions of the Bill are at variance with the principle laid down by the Supreme Government regarding rights to private property. If the Bill be not brought into conformity with that principle, it would give rise to great anomalies, and make the tenure of property on fore shores ruled by the Port Act totally different to that ruled by the substantive law of the land. The Port Law may with the Port go up to Chinsurah, Hooghli, Diamond Harbour, or anywhere, and if the Bill be passed into law, there would be no security for holders of private property. Confiscation without compensation must under no circumstances be legalised.

A long debate on the subject then ensued, in which the Hons F. B. Peacock, P. Nolan, T. T. Allen, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Sir Alfred Croft, and Sir Charles Paul took part. His Honor the President was of opinion that for practical purposes, the whole fight had been of a purely academical character, and that it was a phantom from whichever point of view it might be regarded. There is no probability of the Port being extended for a very long time yet. The Port Commissioners have had this section on the Statute Book for the last twenty years, and have apparently never used it, and are not likely to use it. His Honor then referred to the history of the fore-shore question. The Act of 1855 was the basis of the subsequent legislation by the Government of India, namely, the later Act of 1875, and again the present Act of 1889 in regard to ports and port fees. When the Act of 1855 was before the Government of India for amendment, it attracted attention. There were two memorials presented, and the whole matter was discussed by Sir (then Mr.) Arthur Hobhouse. The memorials were based upon the claim of riparian owners to have the right of ownership in the foreshore, which the Act of 1870 had jeopardized, and which they wanted to be acknowledged and admitted into the Act of 1875, His Honor then quoted the remarks of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on this question. We wish His Honor had also quoted the passages in Sir Arthur Hobhouse's speech to which the British Indian Association made reference in their Representation. If the two quotations had been put side by side, a flood of light would have been thrown upon the disputed question. For the information of our readers we give the extract in this place:

"After referring to Section 60 of Act XXII of 1855, which says: "Nothing in this Act shall extend.....to deprive any person of any right of property or other private right....," Sir Arthur Hobhouse continues;—"those are the protections thrown around private rights for the last twenty years or more. On this point we only purposed to re-enact the existing law.....and our duty was to see that the new Act would be substantially neither more nor less than the old....the gentlemen who have communicated with us are now satisfied that, so far as regards any prejudice to their interests, the law is substantially unchanged,..... indeed absolutely unchanged.... They (the riparian owners) are afraid that the mere assertion of the law will place them in some worse position. I will read their own words from the memorial:—

'Section 5, clause (*c*) of Chapter 11 of the Indian Ports Bill fully guarantees all rights above the high-water-line; but your memorialists fear that after the discussion which has taken place the silence of the legislature on the subject of rights below that line may be prejudicial to them.'

By the silence of the legislature is meant the fact that we say nothing to the point, but that which the law now says. . . . I, therefore, trust that the Council will accept the principle to which the Committee have addressed, namely, that the new Act should upon this point be in substance a repetition of the old one."

Section 85, His Honor continued, is based exactly upon what Sir Arthur Hobhouse said in Council in 1875—that these questions between the Government and the riparian owners, are questions not for legislation, but for the Law Courts. If they appealed to the Law Courts the Law Courts would settle them. "We declined to say, or to give any indication of the circumstances under which compensation shall be given, except that the jetty or other erection shall have been lawfully erected and built."

Referring to the memorial submitted by the British Indian Association, His Honor said: "We have received, besides the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, a memorial from the British Indian Association. That memorial covers very large area of ground; it goes into the question of the rights of riparian owners all over Bengal. Now, I say emphatically that the questions raised by the British Indian Association do not arise in connection with this question. The question is a very difficult one, and may be a very important one, but this Bill at all events is not the occasion on which to discuss it. It does not arise necessarily out of anything in this Bill and 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' When the time comes for raising the discussion, I have no doubt the British Indian Association will put their views before us in full form and with full force. But as I said before, after giving their memorial all consideration, I find that really it at no point touches the question that now comes before us." The Select Committee on the Bill laid down the principle that land below low-water mark undoubtedly belongs to Government. The principle was dangerous, and if it went unchallenged, it might any day be referred to as an established principle to which no exception was taken when the question was discussed with regard to private rights in the banks of the river Hooghly. It was in view of guarding against such a contingency that the British Indian Association made their Representation. His Honor then declared himself in favor of Sir Henry Harrison's amendment. Mr. Moore's amendment was put to the vote and lost, and Sir Henry Harrison's amendment was carried.

MUNICIPAL ZULUM.

II.

WE referred in our last to a tyrannical instance of Municipal zulum in Calcutta, which has filled the rate payers with alarm. Our esteemed fellow-citizens, Babu Jadulal Mallik, well-known as a fearless exposer of Municipal wrongs, was the victim of this zulum. His carriages were seized and removed for realization of bustee Bills. The bustee-rates are under the present Municipal Act for the first time recoverable from the owner, and there has been considerable delay on the part of the Commissioners *themselves in delivering* to Babu Jadulal the list of tenants and the rates due from them. The first instalment of the lists reached him so late as September last and the list is not even now complete.

The question is not whether the Corporation was legally entitled to adopt the course they have chosen to take what we complain of is that the Corporation should have put the law in force against Babu Jadulal for these rates, considering that he has paid all other rates which he was liable for, and as regards these rates, had actually applied to the Commissioners for time to pay. There could not have been the least doubt as to Babu Jadulal's ability to pay; and it cannot be denied that he was entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Commissioners, before they put him to the indignity of having his property seized, especially having regard to the fact that the amount due from the tenants, though large, consisted of small sums which had to be collected by him. As regards the actual seizure, there surely was no necessity to invade his house with a number of officials of the Corporation, and a body of Police, and for an attempt to create a disturbance, which, be it said to Babu Jadulal's credit, he at once stopped by having his coach-house door opened for the purpose of allowing the removal of his carriages. Babu Jadulal rightly feels that the law was taken advantage of to insult and annoy him.

The Chairman of course disclaims any intention of insulting his victim. The official explanation of the zulum is as follows: "As the facts of the case are reported to the Chairman, every consideration had already been shewn to Babu Jadulal. His bustee-bills for the 1st quarter, though due on the 1st April, were not paid till they were 8 or 9 months overdue, and those for the 2nd quarter, though due on the 1st July were kept by the Collector till 18th October last, and it was on account of the bills of that quarter, part of them still unpaid on the 1st February, that the Chairman was very reluctantly constrained to order process to issue.

It was reported to the Chairman that the first time the bailiff went to the house, he was refused admittance, and could not venture to enter unless supported, and, therefore, at the request of the Warrant Department Police aid was sought. It would be impossible for the Municipal collections to be efficiently managed, if such arrears as these were tolerated on the part of a landlord, so well able to pay punctually as Babu Jadulal Mullick."

This explanation, it will at once be seen, is utterly worthless. The real explanation has not been, and will never be, given. The action taken reflects the greatest discredit on those who sanctioned it under the cloak of law. The drastic remedy adopted may be very gratifying to the ruffled feelings of the gentlemen, who many a times have writhed under the merciless lashes administered by the well-known exposer of Municipal wrongs but the general public views it with alarm, and gives it a very ugly name. Now that Babu Jadulal Mallik is not on the Municipal commission he is naturally supposed to be powerful for no evil that the Chairman can conceive. He may yet be mistaken in his knowledge of his victim. It may safely be presumed that the discussion of this little incident will not be confined to the arena of the newspaper press alone.

That Sir Henry L. Harrison should have signalised the end of his Municipal career with such indication of *zuburdustism*, ill-concealed so long under the convenient cloak of tact and judgment, is not so much a matter of wonder as regret. In the name of justice we would ask him to favour the public with some correct statistics of arrear bills in the hands of Warrant, or Summons department, or in those of the Collector, from which it could at once be shown that the case under notice is not the only one which required an exemplary treatment. We know as a matter of fact that bills several years old have not been thought of being realized by measures half as drastic as those adopted in this case; and it is inexplicable why the executive should have suddenly singled out this case for the display of all their zeal and ardour.

If house-rates, and other legitimate dues may be allowed to fall into arrears, why should *bustee* rates, which admittedly should not have been fixed on to landlords, rouse so much Municipal ire? The executive may be all powerful as it has shown itself, but in common courtesy the matter might have been referred to the Commissioners, in any of their several committees, which ought to have potency enough for turning the edge off executive wrath. It is not a case of wealth against poverty, nor a test case by any means, which convenient character has been sought to be fathered on it. There was a reasonable request for time to pay the dues off. Was this a case, in the name of common decency, not to talk of courtsey, for calling out the Police, and march into a respectable citizen's private quarters with a posse of Constables, Jamadars and Inspectors making the neighbours of the 'defaulter' believe that he was guilty of felony in the least? What was there to make Sir Henry and his brave subordinates believe that the authority of law would be resisted by force by a law-abiding and peaceful citizen? Babu Jadulal absolutely denies that the bailiff was refused admittance into his house. Was it only a desire to lend *eclat* to the occasion or a nobler ambition to humiliate the high and the wealthy citizen in the fashion of the good old days of *huptum* and *suptum*?

Notice of enquiry into the disgraceful scandal was given for Saturday's General Committee meeting. But *apkewastism* yielded to fanciful arguments about "case sub judice," as if the Commissioners themselves in Committee assembled have no right to enquire into their servant's conduct, or to determine whether they would be justified in defending an action brought on by their foolish perversity. We do not know whether any reparation will be done to Babu Jadulal, who has been grievously injured, or whether Sir Steuart Bayley's Government will take any notice of this painful incident. But this we may venture to point out that Sir Henry L. Harrison has given indication of capacities that point to the *Thuggee* Superintendentship as the best appointment that can be bestowed upon him, somewhat out of date as it may have grown. The special talents of which he has given such marked proofs will have no scope for their operation in the Board of Revenue.

Babu Jadulal has given to the Commissioners notice that he will, at the expiration of a month, institute a suit in the High Court against them for the recovery of Rs. 20,000 as damages for the wrongful distraint at, and removal from his house of, two carriages belonging to him, and if necessary for an injunction against the Commissioners restraining them from selling and disposing of the carriages.

LATEST NEWSLAND NOTES

THE Chief Justice and Justice Norris will preside at the Sessions, which commence their sittings to-day. The two Judges will not sit together. The arrangement, we believe, is that the Chief Justice will take some of the cases which are not quite of the ordinary class, such as the Hearsey-Allen case, leaving Justice Norris to deal with the rest.

LORD HARRIS sails for Bombay on the 27th instant.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, member for Oldham, has blocked the India Council Bill.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands was passed. There was some misapprehension with regard to the scope of the Bill. But the Hon'ble Law member and the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law explained that the Bill was merely of a formal character. It left untouched the Revenue laws and procedure which are in force in the different provinces. The Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Raja Durga Charan

Law, Sir Alexander Wilson, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakhsman and Mr. Scoble. The Bill to amend the Official Trustee, Indian Succession, and other Acts, was also passed, and the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Indian Railway Law was presented. Sir David Barbour obtained leave to introduce a Bill amending Acts I. of 1859 (Merchant Seamen) VII. of 1880, and V. of 1883 (Indian Merchant Shipping).

IN consequence of the many complaints which have been made against the rates of tolls at present charged on boats using the channels included in the Circular Canal route, the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Committee to enquire into the system of measurements and incidence of the tolls charged under the rules and notifications now in force. The Committee to consist of Major McArthur, R.E., as President, and Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, and Babu Sita Nath Roy, Honorary Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, as members. We hope some practical good will result from the deliberations of the Committee.

SIR HENRY L. HARRISON'S gradation system in the Municipal Office has found some blind supporters. It is a notorious fact that our Municipal Officers are high-paid, at all events in the upper ranks, and enjoy remuneration and privileges that are not vouchsafed to officers in the corresponding rank of private or Government service. Any one going through the list of these fat-salaried officers would be struck by the difference that the Civil list presents in this respect. It is not necessary for us to go into details to prove our proposition, for its correctness cannot be thought of being challenged. Look at the Subordinate Executive, Judicial, Medical, Police or Educational services, not to speak of any thing lower than that. Deserving officers in the lower grades do not get half as much as the different lower officers in the Municipal Office of Calcutta. The reason of consolidated remuneration on a higher scale in the latter was to be necessitated by there being no prospect of pensions or promotion. That would be an intelligible explanation no doubt of the anomaly. But the proposed Gradation Scheme has elements which the absence of pension and promotion in the Municipal office does not clearly explain. If the gradation system that admittedly involves a further Municipal burden of a lac and more is to be accepted, the basis of the consolidation system must be abandoned and things return to the *status quo ante* before the so-called reform is introduced. We do not know which of the systems the officers concerned may prefer. There ought to be intelligence and public spirit enough among our City Fathers to stop this unheard of jobbery.

AN epidemic of cough and cold is raging in Calcutta just now which few seem to have noticed with any care. The symptoms are somewhat of the nature of what, if Calcutta were half as fashionable and scientific as some European towns are, may fairly have passed as Influenza. The weather does not warrant this nasty cold, but its existence may throw light on the debatable origin of influenza. We have no desire to alarm our good townspeople, but we have an idea that there is something wrong somewhere in the atmosphere. Telegrams from Europe and America no longer pour forth about the malady and it may be that influenza is bent upon having an Indian tour. Be that as it may, the small-pox epidemic is raging with great virulence and cholera is as bad as ever. Something practical for the arrest of the diseases has become imperatively necessary.

THERE was a third balloon exhibition at the Royal Tivoli Gardens on Saturday last when Mr. Spencer took up with him several passengers, including an intrepid young Bengali gentleman of the name of Babu Probodh Chunder Laha, a brother, we believe, of Dr. Lalit Mohun Laha. This second Bengali aeronaut has purchased a balloon from Mr. Spencer and proposes to make ascents on his own account. Saturday's ascent and descent were safely made, the latter being not by parachute, but in the ordinary way.

THERE were some interesting manœuvres last week down the river as to the best means of defending Calcutta in case of an attempted surprise by some foreign foe both by land and river. The Fort was denuded of regular troops and had to be occupied for the time being by our Volunteers. The manœuvres lasted several days and it was of course conclusively shown that with the well-trained army the ditchers have at their command they may well afford to go to sleep with easy minds for a good long time to come. The recent frontier manœuvres in the Viceroy's presence have shown that it is all safe at the other gate.

IT is announced in London that it has been decided to emphasize Prince Victor's admiration for the Native troops of India by permitting them to associate his name with several Native regiments. This mark of honor will be much appreciated, we are sure.

PARLIAMENT opened on Tuesday last. The Queen in her Speech from the Throne said that her relations with all the Foreign Powers are friendly, and then after giving outlines of the dispute with Portugal, said that the acts committed by the Portuguese are inconsistent with respect to the British flag. Portugal had promised to withdraw her military forces from the territory where British settlements were formed by Native tribes under British protection. In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury said that the question of assisted education would depend upon the financial resources at the disposal of the Government. His Lordship said that he regretted the difference with Portugal, who had been repeatedly warned during the past two years that Great Britain was unable to recognise the Portuguese claims to the territory under British protection. Said His Lordship:—"The acts of Major Pinto demanded prompt action on our part in order to show the Natives and the settlers that we were able to protect them." With regard to the Sugar Bounties Convention, his Lordship thought that the prospects of ratification were less favourable. America and Brazil were both hostile to the views of Great Britain on the subject, and he could not, therefore, promise an early Bill. The Address was then adopted by the Lords.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said he generally approved of the action of the Government in the Nyassaland dispute. He warned the Government that their niggardly measure for local Government in Ireland would create fresh agitation. Mr. Parnell moved as an amendment to the Address that unjust and coercive laws in Ireland are invading the liberties of the people and impeding amicable relations with England, and that the House regrets that the Queen's Speech omits to make mention of any proposals for remedying the discontent in Ireland.

WE publish in another column from the *Saturday Herald* a thoughtful article on the Zemindari *Panchait*. It will repay perusal. We would commend it to the promoters of the *Panchait* movement.

IT seems to be almost a hopeless task to convince our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that the grant of Municipal aid to the Public Library is and calculated to be of immense benefit to the reading public of Calcutta and the Suburbs. We would beg to draw his attention to the following remarks from a letter signed, "I. K. C," which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 12th instant. Adverting to the movement in the direction of procuring cheap and sound literature, in respect of which there has been recently an influential meeting at Belvedere, the writer gives a very fair and faithful expression of the popular want in the following words:

"Your correspondent 'S. C. M', I regret to find, is labouring under a delusion, when he asserts that the chief books of the English reading public in Bengal are the cheap series of fictions issued by Mr. John Dicks. I can show thousands of instances where men hanker after the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Disraeli, etc, and even for the works of a more sensational nature, like those of which your correspondent gives us a catalogue. Many have tastes like your correspondent for reading, but the difficulty is how to get them suited to their means, hence the demand for Dicks series. India's sons are too poor and the number of men of easy circumstances, having at the same time a taste for reading like your correspondent 'S. C. M.' is limited. The poor can ill-afford to pay for works of standard authors and hence their expectations are always nipped in the bud. As far as my experience goes, I can say that generally speaking it is not that people do not care to spend money for buying books, but that they do not get them cheap, and hence they are naturally inclined to look to others for the loan of such works."

THE fates have declared against the Calcutta Corporation. Its Chairmanship is going abegging. Sir Henry Harrison has made the post so unpopular, that no qualified officer is willing to become his successor. Time was when the Chairmanship was considered a prize appointment. But all that is changed now. We must thank our present Chairman for the estimation in which the post is held at present. The choice of the Chairmanship lay between Mr. Forbes and Mr. Bolton. Both of them, we understand, have refused to accept the appointment. The reason assigned by them is that the salary of the post is not sufficient to induce them to give up their present work and its prospective advantages. The question of a native Chairman is not entertained at present. We have no wish to discuss the merits of the question. Suffice it to say that the Bengal Government is not willing to entertain the proposal favorably under the present circumstances. The next question is, who is to succeed Sir Henry Harrison? There is nothing in the appointment, we are told, to attract a senior Civilian, and so a junior civilian must be appointed to the post. Who that junior civilian is to be is not yet definitely known. But there is a strong rumour that a junior civilian, who does not occupy a higher rank than a Magistrate Collector of not more than three years' standing, has a good chance of getting the appointment. He is young and inexperienced, and has no knowledge whatever of the town and its requirements. But that does not signify. He must be pitchforked into the Corporation, for purposes best known to the Bengal Government. Let the junior civilian have an ordeal of fire by all means; and let us hope that he will pass out unscathed. We are sorry, however, for the rate-payers of Calcutta. They will be made over to the tender mercies of a raw member of the 'heaven-born' service.

THE report of the Parnell Commission is published, and consists of 160 pages. It is signed by all the three Judges, who find that the respondents were not jointly members of a conspiracy to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but some of them, including Michael Davitt, started the Land League for that purpose, and that the respondents conspired by coercion and terrorism to impoverish and expell the landlords from the country. Mr. Parnell is exonerated from all connection with the Invincibles. *The Times*, however, perversely maintains that, with the exception of the forgeries, the report fully confirms the charges of "Parnellism and Crime" and is convinced that public opinion will endorse its arguments. The Gladstonian and the Irish Parnellite press in writing on the report, speak of it as a triumphant acquittal of the Parnellites. The Unionist Press praise the fairness of the report, but say that it will not alter the political position of the Home Rulers. The Conservative press say that the report proves that the Parnellites are morally answerable for the crimes and outrages that have been committed in Ireland.

A NEW element of disturbance in politics is now agitating France. Week before last there was a rumour that the Comte de Paris had abdicated his claims as the head of the Royal House of France in favour of the Duc d' Orleans, who was

reported to have arrived in Paris with a manifesto which he would issue to the people. The reports, however, proved untrue and it was found that the Duc applied to be enrolled in the French army, and the matter was referred to M. de Freycinet, to whom he wrote declaring that he was of age and wished to serve like other Frenchmen. He was, he said, aware that he was debarred from taking rank, but could not be forbidden from serving as a common soldier on the strength. The Government ordered his arrest. The Duc's family are ignorant as to his intentions. The French Cabinet decided to strictly enforce the expulsion law. A later telegram says that the Duc has been sentenced to two years imprisonment.

FROM an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the Bombay Circulating Library, which has been established in Calcutta for some time, has just opened a Branch Library at No. 44 Dhurumtolla Street. The library has been put upon a new basis for the benefit and use of the reading public, and we are sure will be largely patronized.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, February 12.

THE public meeting convened by the Sheriff in the Town Hall on the requisition of the citzens of Bombay to adopt resolutions to offer a fitting reception to Prince Albert Victor on his arrival here was a great success. The prime mover in the matter was Sir Frank Forbes Adam and to his efforts the success of the meeting rightly belongs. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay had some months ago taken an initiative in the matter and got the sanction of the Corporation to appoint Committees consisting partly of the members of the Corporation and partly of the leading citizens to organize entertainments in honor of the Prince's stay in Bombay for about a week before his departure to England. This was all right so far. It was in consonance with the traditions of the city. Both at the time of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the receptions of the Royal guests were undertaken by the public at large or by committees appointed by the public. And it would have been a grievous disappointment to the public not to have been allowed to adopt the traditional course. Previous to convening the public meeting, Sir Frank Forbes Adam had invited a number of the select representatives of the different classes at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to ascertain their sense, and they all expressed themselves in favour of the public meeting to organize the reception. His Excellency Lord Reay was to preside on the occasion, but owing to indisposition he was unable to attend; so the Chair was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West. The resolutions brought forward were few and short and the speeches of the various gentlemen who proposed, seconded, and supported them were terse and to the point. It was pointed out that the Prince would be in Bombay next month, after having seen the greater part of India and learnt a good deal of its people and their institutions. Whatever may be thought by some critics of the knowledge thus acquired by the Prince, there can be no two opinions as to the exceptional opportunities which the Prince has enjoyed for seeing this country. He has been in the best company and under the guidance of officers who thoroughly know what places he should visit, what sights he should see, what friendships he should form, and what points in the character and condition of the people he should mark. How he has used his opportunities may be best seen in the impressions of the country and the people recorded in His Royal Highness's replies to the addresses from the presidential cities and in his speeches at the courts of the Native Princes who had done themselves the honour of inviting him. One thing the Prince has realized most fully throughout his tour and that is that in all his receptions, the loyalty and devotion of the princes and people of India were made unmistakeably clear. The Prince has himself announced in one of his speeches that his Indian tour has given him a life-long interest in the country, its people and their institutions. Now this interest could hardly have been acquired otherwise than by a personal visit. Sir Raymond West, at the conclusion of the speeches, dwelt at some length on the great advantage which a Prince of the Royal blood derived from coming to visit a country like India with its teeming millions. 'It made,' said he, 'the people realize more completely and thoroughly that they were integral parts of a great and wide-spread empire, and that they shared most thoroughly the sympathies and feelings of regard of Her Majesty and Sons. On the other hand, that visit which was followed with intense interest by the population of England, and especially by the larger part of the population who wore petticoats, brought home to the consciences of English people in a far more vivid and intense way that the existence and reality of the great population here of 200 millions of people depended for their welfare and happiness on the popular political movements of the people of England and the affection and interest felt in them by the wearer of the crown of England. This inter-play of sympathies was that which in the end united the different regiments of a scattered empire into one solid whole, and that was the result which they must all hope, would be attained sooner or later. They could not all hope to see it fully perfected in their time, but still they might hope that by the visits of Royal Princes all the segments of the empire would gradually combine and by degrees every nationality preserving its own characteristics and individualities would become united more and more by one common and imperial idea.'

Mr. Bradlough has lost no time after his return to London to draft his Indian Bill on the lines of the resolutions of the last Congress that met at Bombay. A local contemporary who has in a feeble-forcible way helped or professed to help the cause of the Congress, enquires (1) what are the limits of the six provinces which it is proposed to endow with legislative councils, and (2) when did the Congress discuss the principle of the co-optative election of one-fifth of the elective members? To this I say the writer should wait till he has before him a copy of the authoritative Congress Report now under preparation by Mr. A. O. Hume. Such irresponsible criticism carries its own condemnation with it.

Yesterday's mail brings a letter to the *Times* addressed by "A Bombay Correspondent." It is remarkable for the number of half-truths it contains and one or two palpable errors. It is true that it is free from that rancorous criticism which those hostile to the Congress movement are apt to display. It begins with the stock objection that the Congress does not represent the mind of the people of India. The term "India" according to them is nothing more than a geographical expression. The Congress delegates themselves who numbered 2,000 differed in race, in language, and in religion. And yet we are told that the movement is "a Hindoo movement" carried on by an advanced section of Hindoos coming to the objects of the Congress. The correspondent has a great deal to say in favour of many of its demands. As to the modification of the Arms Act, he says:—"No native of India can carry arms without a license, and these licenses are said to be too sparingly issued. In the wilder parts of India cultivators are debarred from the proper means of defence against wild animals. In the opinion of many people this grievance is well-founded." Then as to the salt tax, the writer seems to be at one with the Congress. He says—"it seems hard to tax an article of primary necessity, especially indispensable to a race that lives upon rice. It operates as a poll tax, which brings into the fiscal net the poorest classes." Passing on to the question of the complete separation of the judicial and executive branches of the administration, the correspondent is good enough to tell us that "a system which clothes a revenue collector with the duties of a first-class magistrate certainly requires amendment." Then as to the demand for more technical instruction and the repeal of the English silver duty, we are informed that "the Indian Government is doing all its means will permit it to meet the first requirement and would grant the second tomorrow if it were in its power to do so." Thus it would seem that the writer who is so vehement against the Congress agrees with it in almost all the contentions of the body in respect of the most burning questions of the day. And yet it is difficult to see why he is so much excited about the 'demands' of the Congress. But to show the utter want of basis on which he relies, it is enough to say that on the question which the Congress has placed in the fore front of all Indian questions, namely, the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils, the correspondent goes so far as to admit that the present system of nomination of members to the Supreme and Provincial Councils is defective and needs reforming. While admitting that the budget and every other question of popular interest is only discussed outside 'from a basis of error, prejudice, and half knowledge' by irresponsible writers and speakers, and that if the real objects and reasons of every important step could be authoritatively stated in a manner ensuring publicity a great deal of discontent and unfair criticism would be avoided. 'There is no sound political objection,' says he, 'to the extension of the power of interpellation and discussion to financial, or indeed, to all domestic questions as distinguished from foreign affairs. All risk would be avoided by the veto which rests in the hands of the Viceroy in Council, and all legitimate ground of grievance would be removed.' He further admits that the Congress party is the 'most candid of all critics of Government in India,' and yet when the Congress meets to discuss important questions of the day in a way which meets his approval, he thinks that its demands are hasty, and that its mistaken friends claim for the people a power they are not yet fit to wield. As I said before, the whole letter is made up of a series of half-truths, and marked by an evident desire to run down the demands of the Congress, legitimate though they appear to the writer when he sits to weigh the *pros* and *cons* of each question.

Parliament was opened yesterday. The speech from the Throne contains no reference to India.

Extracts

THE ZEMINDARY PUNCHAYET.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* has in no uncertain mood condemned the Zemindari Punchayet, which was, we suppose, now *un fait accompli*, as an utterly Utopian project which can do no good but can, on the contrary, leap to much serious mischief. We have carefully considered the arguments brought forward by the writer in the *Hindoo Patriot* which we are free to confess, appear to us to be simply unanswerable. That the object of the projectors of the *Punchayet* is a praiseworthy one may be readily admitted. A too free indulgence in the expensive luxury of litigation has ruined many an ancient family in the Province, and, it may be added, threatens to pauperize many more still. But how can you prevent it so long as human nature remains in its present depraved state? Homilies and lectures read well on paper, but in practice they are not worth the paper they are written upon. We do not wish to place a premium upon the tendency of litigation, but then let us boldly face facts as they are if we desire to remedy the evil. It is not through any lack of friendly counsel that people go to court, and they will, we may depend upon it, continue to go to court as long as courts may exist, a hundred arbitration societies notwithstanding. The fact is, as we already remarked some time ago, our people are litigious, not because they have a constitutional mania for it, but because here the rich and the poor are regarded in precisely the same light by the law, and the poorest of the aggrieved is confident of obtaining justice, no matter however wealthy and powerful his antagoinst may be, or however dilatory the process may be, if he can only bring his grievance before a competent tribunal. It is this confidence in the impartiality of British Law which emboldens the weak to wage war against the strong, and to it may be attributed, in no small measure, the

abnormal growth of the plant of litigation on the soil of India and particularly of Bengal. There are no doubt other causes also. The existence, for instance, of a class of needy and greedy lawyers who get few cases and are troubled with fewer scruples, is another powerful cause which has contributed to the growth of litigation. But whatever the causes may be the fact remains that the evil so far from diminishing is steadily growing more and more.

The projectors of the *Punchayet* are animated, we admit, by a single-minded desire to minimize the evil which we all alike deplore. We repeat, their object is a noble one, and their effort is worthy of praise. They, simple souls, are unsophisticated enough to fancy that the number of cases in which people resort to law may be appreciably diminished through the mediation of a board of arbitration, and accordingly they have established one to accomplish their object. But it strikes us that there are certain practical difficulties which have been somewhat underrated by the projectors of the *Punchayet*. We shall briefly enumerate them here. Well, asuming for the sake of argument that parties would come to the *Punchayet* for the settlement of their disputes how can you enforce the attendance of witnesses, or at any rate such of them as may prove refractory? Then again, would it not be open to either of the disputants to go to court should he be dissatisfied with the award of thePunchayet? Another difficulty is this. Suppose a case has been before the *Punchayet* for a week and almost finished. One of the disputants now discovers that the verdict is going to be against him. He makes up his mind to go to court and forthwith retires from the court of the *Punchayet* on some pretext—good, bad or indifferent. The proceedings of the *Punchayet* would in that case be simply love's labour lost and the lawyers would have their pound of flesh all the same. The utility of the *Punchayet* will thus be reduced to *nil*.

Another point which must not be lost sight of is, that the great majority of cases are between the landlord on the one side and the tenants on the other. The *Punchayet* can at best hope to influence the landlord. But the other party—the tenant—knows not the *Punchayet*, and will scarcely recognize it. His instinct will warn him not to consign his interests to the tender mercy of the *Punchayet* constituted,as it exclusively is, of the very class of landlords who are the traditional enemy of the tenant. The beneficent influence of the *Punchayet* can therefore affect only such cases in which both the parties are zemindars, and the number of such cases being comparatively few it is apparent that the *Punchayet* can exercise its benevolent influence only within very circumscribed bounds.

But we are humbly of opinion that better results would have been practicable if the projectors of the *Punchayet* had seen their way to accept the offer made by the Britsh Indian Association deprecating the creation of a separate body and offering in stead a Sub-committee of Arbitration comprehensive enough to accommodate with a seat all the leading promoters of the *Panchayet*. The object being identical in both cases, it is not difficult to perceive that the scheme offered by the Britsh Indian Association and rejected by the *Punchayet* was in every respect superior to the one adopted by the *Punchayet*, while it contained in it many elements of stability and success. As a part and parcel of the British Indian Association, and with the *prestige* of the Association behind its back an Arbitration Committee may possibly achieve some measure of success. But disowned by the British Indian Association, and possibly in the teeth of its antagonism, the *Punchayet* can hardly hope to achieve anything except utter discomfiture and possibly a speedy extinction. It may even do some mischief. It can only exist as a rival of the British Indian Association and may possibly introduce the apple of discord, where there is perfect concord. This apprehension is perhaps somewhat exaggerated. We believe the British Indian Association, hoary with hallowed traditions is based on too secure a foundation to be affected in the least by a passing wave of faction or by the advent of a pigmy rival like the *Punchayet*. But an organized body, keeping before it an impracticable ideal, is likely to get ere long tired of its unprofitable existence, and we trust we may be pardoned the liberty of pointing out to the projectors of the new association that the object professed by it would have been more effectively promoted if it could have seen its way to work harmoniously with the British Indian Association. It now remains for the *Punchayet* to show by solid work that our somewhat gloomy prognostications are goundless. We have never denied the commendable character of the object it professes to have in view. We only submit that its object would have been better served if it could have enlisted the co-operation of the British Indian Association, and that in the absence of such co-operation it is not likely to inspire that confidence which is essential to the success of its efforts however energetic they may be!

The Saturday Herald.

PROF. MAXMULLER ON "THE TRUE CONQUEST OF INDIA."

THE Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, occupied the chair at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-Street, on Saturday, 11th ultimo, when Professor Max Muller delivered an address to inaugurate the School for Modern Oriental Studies, which has been established by the institute in union with University College and King's College, London. There was a large and brilliant assemblage. His RoyalHighness was supported on the right by Lord Herschell, Chairman of the Institute, and Sir Lowthian Bill, Vice-Chairman; and on the left by the Duke of Fife and Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P.

LORD HERSCHELL explained that when the scheme for the Imperial Institute took shape, the suggestion was early made that public advantage would be likely to accrue if there were included within its scope the foundation of a school for teaching modern Oriental languages in the metropolis. It appeared to the Committee that the suggestion was by no means alien to the design which they had in hand. The need for such a school was demonstrated by what had been done by the chief nations of Europe: indeed, it was astonishing that a movement in that direction had not been made sooner in this country. The Committee was most anxious not to act in antagonism to institutions in London, where Oriental languages were already taught, and they, therefore, sought the co-operation of the governing bodies of University College and King's College. Their overtures had a most cordial reception, and, as the result of the labours of a special committee, it was finally decided to form the school which was now about to be inaugurated. Instruction would be afforded in no less than nine of the different languages spoken in India, as well as in Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and modern Greek. It was, indeed, gratifying that the undertaking would commence with an address by so distinguished an Oriental scholar as Professor Max Muller.

FOREIGN RIVALRY IN THE EAST.

Professor Max Muller, who was cordially received, addressing the Prince of Wales, said in the course of his remarks:—The Russian Empire has long been the most liberal patron of Oriental studies. In France the Government has founded a school "pour les langues orientales vivantes," where Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, and Thibetan are taught by eminent scholars. At Vienna there is an Oriental Seminary, and the Imperial press has secured one of the richest collections of Oriental types. At Berlin a seminary of Oriental languages has lately been inaugurated which, under the direction of my learned friend, Professor Sacha, bids fair to surpass all the others. The number of studen's amounts at present to 115. Suppose that out of this number fifty only are turned out every year, well grounded in one of the Eastern languages—think what a leaven that will be in different parts of the East. Think also of what a power they will constitute. I do not say hostile to England, but at all events in competition and rivalry with her, whenever her diplomatic and her commercial interests are at stake. Of course, diplomatists of the old school will tell you that interpreters are quite sufficient for transacting any official business in the East, and that having to wait for an answer, while the dragoman is translating, allows time useful for reflection. Our young diplomatists know better. They know that a friendly tete-a-tete is impossible in the presence of a third person, however neutral and machine-like. Dragomans are often irritating, sometimes misleading, sometimes actually dishonest. If a new commercial treaty has to be negotiated in Japan, if a concession has to be secured in China, if rights of suzerainty have to be acquired in Africa, who is likely to be successful?—the envoy who arrives in full state with a posse of secretaries and dragomans, or the diplomatic agent who can converse freely with Natives of all ranks, who can make allowance for the prejudices, the temper, the susceptibilities of Eastern potentates, and who in the end may become thier best friend and adviser?

The Essentials of Effective Rule in India.

For ruling India in harmony with the wishes and highest interests of its inhabitants, and at the same time with a due regard for the heavy responsibility incurred by England in becoming the guardian of that enormous empire, we want young men who are able to do more than merely chatter Hindustani or Tamil. If we look once more to the lectures provided in the Oriental Seminary at Berlin, we shall find that they are not confined to teaching Oriental languages, or how to write a commercial letter, how to draw up an official document, and how to draft a political treaty. In every department the professors have to lecture on the history, the geography, the literature, the manners, customs, laws and religions of the principal nations of the East. This is the kind of knowledge which is absolutely necessary for those who are destined to rule over a population of India—a population nearly ten times as large as the population of England—a population not only speaking languages, but thinking different thoughts, believing in different religions, nourished by different historical traditions, and divided by different aspirations for the future. It is sometimes supposed to be not altogether easy to govern England, Scotland and Ireland, because on certain points their interests seem divergent. It is said that English statesmen do not understand Ireland, Irish statement do not understand England, and Scotch statesmen do not understand either. And yet these three countries speak a common language, have a common religion, and, in spite of occasional jars and bickerings, would resist, with a common indignation, any insult offered to their common honor, any invasion of their commonwealth. Think, then, what a task is imposed on that handful of young Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who are sent out every year to govern India, and how much depends on their being well equipped for that task.

The Epic of India's Conquest.

The history of England's taking possession of India is more marvellous than any story of the "Arabian Nights;" and what is the most marvellous in it is the apparent absence of any plan or plot from beginning to end. No English statesman was ever so harebrained as to conceive the plan of sending out an expedition for the conquest of India. But though there was no plan or plot, nowhere in the whole history of the world is there a higher purpose more visible than in the advance of England towards the East. It was the innate vigour of the Saxon race, its strong political instincts, its thirst for work, its love of enterprise, its craving for progress that drove its sons across the sea, and made them the founders of new empire in India and the Colonies. There was no plan or plot; but read the history of the English Empire in India, and you will find that the readiness, the presence of mind, the self-reliance, the endurance, the heroic bravery in moments of supreme anguish of English men and English women and, taking it all in all, the political wisdom and moderation of the best of India's rulers and statesmen, would supply materials for a perfect epic, more wonderful than the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." The ring that was broken thousands of years ago is now being welded together once more. The world is becoming Indo-European. It is generally said that India has been conquered by England. But the true conquest of India, it seems to me, is still to come. The true conquerors of India, of the heart of India, will be those very men whom our new School of Oriental language means to fit for their arduous work. There ought to be a real plan and plot in this new conquest. There ought to be a will, for we know that where there is a will there is a way. Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India, which is still the leaven of Indian religion, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day. They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attemping to reconcile Native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry or condemning it unheard. If our young statesmen go out to India, half-acclimatised already to the intellectual atmosphere in which they are to spend the best part of their lives, they will not look upon the country as an exile, and on its inhabitants as mere strangers. They are not strangers, they are brothers. They are made of the same stuff as ourselves.

A Tribute to the Natives of India.

I have never been in India, but I have known many Indians, both men and women, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that some of them need fear no comparison with the best men and women whom it has been my good fortune to know. We reckon the height of mountain ranges by their highest peaks, and we have a right to measure the sublimity of a whole nation by its best men and women. Look for these men and women, and you will find them, if not in the great towns, yet in the countless villages of India. The great towns in India, more than in Europe, contain the very dregs of Indian Society, and it is from them that our opinion of the character of the Hindus has been too often formed. I have hitherto spoken chiefly of Hindus, of those who are still under the sway of their ancient Native literature and religion, and who speak languages derived from, or strongly impregnated with, Sanskrit. But what I have said applies with equal truth to the Mahomedan inhabitants of India. No one can understand them, can sympathise with them, can influence them, who does not know their religion, who cannot read the Koran and the classical works of Arabic literature. We have no idea how often their feelings are hurt by the free and easy by the ignorant way, in which we speak of what is sacred to them. It is a knowledge, a thorough knowledge, not only of the languages of India, but of its classical literature its religion, its laws and customs, its superstitions and

prejudices, its whole social life, that will form the best preparation for those who, after passing through this school of Oriental languages, are to become both the servants and the rulers of India. When I look at the list of those who have already been enrolled on the staff of professors and teachers, I see names that offer the best security for the success of this institution. And when I see the name of its Royal patron, I know that whenever this institution requires help and support it will be granted readily and generously. To carry on the work which our fathers had to leave unfinished, is the best tribute we can pay to their memory. We could not wish for better auguries than when we see, as we see to-night, the cherished idea of a noble father called back to life by a loyal and devoted son. (Loud cheers.)

Speech by the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, who was greeted with cheers said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I think I may speak in the name of you all, and say how deeply indebted we are to Professor Max Muller for the interesting and eloquent lecture which we have just heard from him, (Cheers.) To me especially, it has been a source of gratification to perside on this occation, and to hear the words spoken by one whom I have had the great advantage and pleasure of knowing ever since my undergraduate days at the University of Oxford, upwards of thirty years ago (Cheers). I can also say that the governing body of the imperial Institute are beholden to him for having so kindly and readily acceded to my request that he would lend his aid—and no one could render more valuble assistance—in the inauguration of the School for Modern Oriental Studies, which with the most cordial and invaluable co-operation of the councils of King's College and University College, has recently been organised by the Institute The sphere of future usefulness of this new school, which Professor Max Muller has foreshadowed, is indeed a comprehensive one, and cannot but greatly encourage the special committee of management of the school to increased zeal and pursuit of the work which they have so kindly undertaken at the request of the Committee of the Institute. The professor has directed serious attention to the important practical results attained by the Government Schools of Oriental languages in Russia, France and Austria, and especially by the recently-established schools in Berlin; and the great influence which such results—to the attainment of which our new school aspires—must exercise on the commercial interests of the country. (Cheers.) I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that the illustrations of the invaluable nature of the assistance which the school is calculated to render to those who are by their future services to contribute to the wise and prosperous Government of the Indian Empire, were most interesting. That the School for Modern Oriental Studies is a worthy object of all liberal support by this country, none can doubt who have listened to the important observations and the eloquent appeal of Professeor Max Muller this evening. (Cheers.) But the best aid and support which it can receive will be derived from the active encouragement of public bodies by Government Departments, and by those whose future duties will involve an intimate intercourse with Oriental countries; and I earnestly pray that these will avail themselves of the facilities for study and practice which the school will place at their disposal. (Cheers.) In conveying to you, Professor Max Muller, my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of all present, for the intellectual treat which you have afforded us this evening, let me add that I listened with particular gratification to your reference to the very warm interest which my lamented father evinced in the efforts made by you so many years ago to bring into existence such an institution as that which we inaugurate this evening, and the success of which has my warmest wishes, for its own sake, and because I regard it as an earnest of the useful work which the Imperial Institute is destined to accomplish. (Loud cheers.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON LEPROSY.

THE Prince of Wales on the 14th January, presided over a subscription dinner in aid of the National Leprosy Fund given at the Hotel Metropole. There were present among others the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Nofolk, the Archbshop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Sir Lyan Playfair, Sir Audrew Clarke Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons Father De Veuster (brother of Father Damien); and the Rev. Mr. Chapman.

The Prince of Wales, in a long and interesting speech, proposed the toast of the evening. He expressed his sense of the great importance of the movement, owing to the large amount of leprosy in India and the colonies. The condition of the lepers all over the world had been brought to their notice by the case of one who lost his life through doing all he could to alleviate the sufferings of others who were afflicted by the disease—Father Damien. His name was certain to go down to posterity as that of a great man, because he endeavoured to relieve both the spiritual and physical wants of those who were afflicted by leprosy—they all knew at what a price. If they were able to get a sufficient fund, after providing for the medical treatment and care of lepers throughout the British Empire, it had been decided that a sum of money should be set apart and placed under the control of trustees for the foundation of two scholarships for two students, one to make the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe his field of research, and the other to go abroad and study the disease in India, China, the Colonies, and elsewhere. The Prince went on to give figures with regard to the number of lepers in India. At present, he said, there must be considerably over 200,000 in India, though it was difficult to come to any precise conclusion on the subject. Of this number not more than 2 000—hardly one per cent—were in hospitals or asylums in 1887.

The vast majority of these lepers (continued the Prince) roam over the country as beggars—shunned, friendless, and uncared for until they drop drown and die, or, perhaps, drown themselves in some public well Let me read to you one of the saddest and most pathetic petitions I have ever heard of, which was presented by a leper to the late Lord Lawrence when he was Viceroy:—

"Hail, Cherisher of the Afflicted,—Be it known to your enlightened mind that your devoted servant has been a leper for many years. My limbs have fallen off piece by piece; my whole body has become a mass of corruption. I am weary of life. I wish to die. My life is a plague and a disgust to the whole village and my death is earnestly longed for. It is well known to all that for a leper to consent to die, to permit himself to be buried alive, is approved of by the gods, who will never afflict another individual of the same village with a similar malady. Therefore, I solicit your permission to be buried alive. The whole village wishes it, and I am happy and content to die. You are the ruler of the land, and without your leave it would be criminal. I hope that I may obtain my prayer. I pray that the sun of prosperity may shine on you—(Signed) Ram Buksh, Leper."

This petition, it is hardly necessary to say, Lord Lawrence did not grant, but the unfortunate lepel was, nevertheless, buried alive a day or two afterwards. He (the Prince of Wales) was glad to say that there was a possibility, he hoped a probability, of the State taking a more active part than hitherto in the prevention and treatment of leprosy in India.

Having spoken of the increase of leprosy at Cape Colony and the recent measures taken by the Colonial Government, the Prince of Wales stated that the remarkable diminution of leper asylums in that country in 1856 was thought by most authorities to indicate the success of segregation and isolation.

I wish also to say that from my own experience in 1885, when I visited Norway, I can speak to the usefulness of these asylums. I had an opportunity of seeing one of these asylums. It is impossible to say what I saw; I can describe to you the painful impression upon me of these unfortunate people, who were—I can use no other expression—hardly human. At the same time they were cared for as well as possible, and they seemed to be as contented as could be expected under the special circumstances of their terrible disease. In the Hawaiian islands the number of lepers was at one time 800; but there has been a steady and appreciable diminution since 1884, owing to a system of isolation being enforced in the affected districts.

In conclusion the Prince on behalf of the company wished Godspeed to the young lady who is about to undertake the nursing of the lepers at Molokai.

Other speakers included Sir Andrew Clark, the Bishop of London, Mr. Hutchinson, and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Sir Somers Vine announced that the result of the Prince's appeal through that dinner had been an addition of more than £2,500 to the fund, the total amount of which was now about £7,000. The Queen had subscribed fifty guineas to the fund.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10.

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Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.— *February* 12, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr J B Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is oppointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Charles, or until further orders.

Mr F J G Campbell is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J B Worgan, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Mr A H Collins is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dinagepore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that district.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under paragraph 16, Special India Army Circular, dated the 16th March 1889, to promote Captain Joseph Binning, Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, to the rank of Major.

Baboo Komul Narain Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

Mr H Lee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for nine days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th January 1890.

Mr W F Meres, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months.

The services of Captain C. J. Keene of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr J B Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, is allowed leave for twelve days, under article 108 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 31st January 1890.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Noakholly.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Lieutenant H. Stuart of his appointment as Quartermaster, Behar Light Horse.

Lieutenant H C Spry is appointed to be Honorary Quartermaster of the Behar Light Horse, with effect from the 2nd January 1890, vice Lieutenant H. Stuart, resigned.

Commander E W Petley, Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp on the staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr C P Caspersz, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for ten months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st March 1890, or such date as he may be relieved.

POLICE.—Mr R F G Faussett, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for one year, under article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th December 1889.

Mr C E Briscoe, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 278 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Revd. W S Mitchell, Baptist Missionary, Cuttack, is hereby licensed, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians.

The Revd. W S Mitchell is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

The Revd. F W Brown, Minister of the American Baptist Mission, Balasore, is hereby licensed, under sections 6 and 9 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and to grant certificates of marriages between persons who are Native Christians.

The Revd. F W Brown is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

EDUCATION.—Mr E F Mondy, Officiating Principal, Dacca College, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 29th December 1889, vice Mr. A. C. Edwards, on privilege leave.

Baboo Syama Churn Ganguli, Principal, Utterpara College, is appointed to act in class II of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 18th November 1889, vice Baboo Mathura Nath Chatterjee, on leave.

Mrs. Stansbury, Head Mistress, Eden Female School, Dacca, is appointed to act in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 18th November 1889, vice Baboo Syama Churn Ganguli, on deputation.

Baboo Upendra Nath Maitra, Lecturer, Dacca College, is appointed to act in class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service, with effect from the 18th November 1889, vice Mrs. Stansbury, on deputation.

Dr. A F R Hoernle, Principal, Madrassa College, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for eight months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-Major A. Tomes, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Consequent on the recall to duty from privilege leave, for the period from the 1st to the 5th of September 1889, of Mr. J. Kennedy, C.S., the officiating promotions of Messrs. J. D. Anderson, C.S., A. Porteous, C.S., and H. Le Mesurier, C. S., announced in notification No. 351 of the 25th of October 1889, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd of November 1889, will have effect from the 20th, instead of the 15th of September 1889.

JUDICIAL.—The undermentioned Honorary Magistrates in the district of Nuddea are vested with the powers of a Magistrates in the district of Nuddea are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class—

At Kishnaghur... Babu Umesh Chunder Dutta.

At Kooshtea ... { Babu Ramgopal Datta
" Bishwanath Singh

At Ranaghat .. Babu Jogesh Chunder Pal Chowdhury

Under section 320 (k) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Lieutenant-Governor exempts Babu Dwarkanath Maitra, a pleader of the Munsif's Court at Atia, from service as assessor in criminal trials held within the district of Mymensingh.

Babu Janokinath Datta, Munsif of Serampore, in Hooghly, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rajshahye, to be ordinarily stationed at Seebgunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hari Narain Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Janoki Nath Dutt is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Seebgunge Munsifi.

Baboo Jaduv Chanda Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Janoki Nath Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with powers under sections 110, 188, 186, 191 clause (c), 260 and 524 of Act X of 1882.

Baboo Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Proceeure.

Mr. A. C. Sen, Officiating Joint-Magaistrate, Cuttack, is vested with powers under section 110 of Act X of 1882.

The undermentioned Commissioners of the Beernagore Municipality, in the district of Nuddea, are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates and vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for the purpose of forming a Bench for the trial of municipal cases under Act 111 (B. C.) of 1884, and under section 34 of Act V of 1861:—

Baboos Moindra Nath Mookerjee, Baranashi Bosu, upendra Nath Mookerjee, Nashiram Sarkar, Narendra Nath Mookerjee, and Jogendranath [redacted] Mookerjee.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Benches mentioned in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

For the Independent Bench at the Sudder Station:—

Baboo Surja Kumar Das, Partition Deputy Collector, and Nil Ratan Mookerjee.

For the Tangail Independent Bench.

Mir Mushruf Hosain, and Baboo Isan Chandra Gupta.

For the Netrokona Independent Bench.

Baboo Rajani Kanth Sen, Gour Sunder Singh.

For the Kishoregunge Independent Bench.

Baboos Krishna Narain Ray, Ram Narain Agasti.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminrl Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Kailash ChandraChatterjee Sub-deputy Magistrate of Nattore, in the district of Rajshahye, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888 *will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 20th February* 1890, *at* 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To sanction a loan of 30 lacs for the Central Road. Water Supply, Drainage and Dhobikhanna in 1890-91 and 1891-92, for the period of 30 years in lieu of the loan of 50 lacs for 5 years already sanctioned.

2. To sanction the borrowing of 2 lacs without interest from the Port Commissioners to meet the *ad interim* interest charges on money borrowed for the Central Road.

3. To authorise the devotion of the funds arising out of the sale of the Dhurrumtolla Market for the construction of the Central Road.

4. The Chairman to lay before the Commissioners the Draft Budget of income and expenditure for the year 1890-91, and to propose that it be referred to the General Committee for consideration with such instructions as the Commissioners may think fit to pass when making such reference, agreeably to para. 3 Section 70 Act II (B. C.) of 1888.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at a Meeting held on the 1st February.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a meeting held on the 4th February.

7. To confirm the proceedings of Complaints Committee at a meeting held on the 29th January.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

14*th February* 1890.

244.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the following Mirzapore Kirle and Channel stones will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend at 2 P. M., on the 17th February 1890.

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2,000 „ 2,000 „	}	Kirle & Channel stones 8 ft radius.
2,000 „ 2,000 „	}	Do. Do. 10 ft. Do.
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2. The Stones are to be of the best quality, to be dressed true out of winding and square the radiated Stones to be dressed to templates. All the Stones to measure in cross dimensions exactly 12″ × 4″ and to be not less than 3 feet long. Sample of Stones can be seen at Municipal office.

3. The Stones are to be delivered at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar and Nimtollah uniformly at the rate of not less than 10,000 Rft. per month and the delivery to be completed by the 31st December 1890.

4. Earnest money Rs, 2,000 to be enclosed with each tender.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGH,
Supdt. of Stores.

7*th February* 1890. 247.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

To CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to noon of Wednesday the 19th February 1890 and will be opened by him in the presence of such tenderers as may choose to be present, for the supply of steam coal for one year from the 1st April next.

Specification and conditions of contract with tender forms can be obtained on application in the Water Works Department of the Engineer's office, where also any necessary information can be obtained.

Rupees 1,000 to be deposited as earnest money by each party tendering. Tender to be submitted under sealed cover superscribed *"Tender for coal."*

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN COWIE
7th February, 1890. Secy to the Corporation.
246

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 132 OF II. (B.C.) OF 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuation of the portion of Calcutta noted in the margin, has been completed and that the books containing the said valuations can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded on the north and east by the Circular Canal; South by Grey Street and Ooltadânga Road; West by Upper Chitpore Road.

Any person, desiring to object to the said valuations must, within 15 days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of his objection.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman will proceed to hear the objections under Clause *a* of Section 136.

JOHN COWIE
Secy. to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, 11th February, 1890. 245

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To close the Accounts Subscribers who have not already sent in their Subscriptions, will greatly oblige the Executive Committee by doing so without delay.

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Calcutta, 9th Jan, 1890. 243

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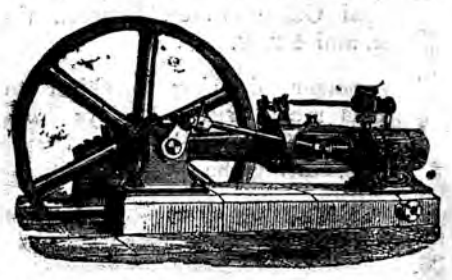

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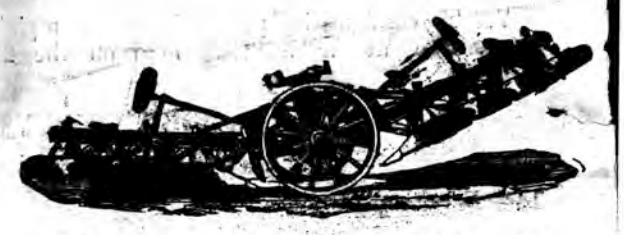

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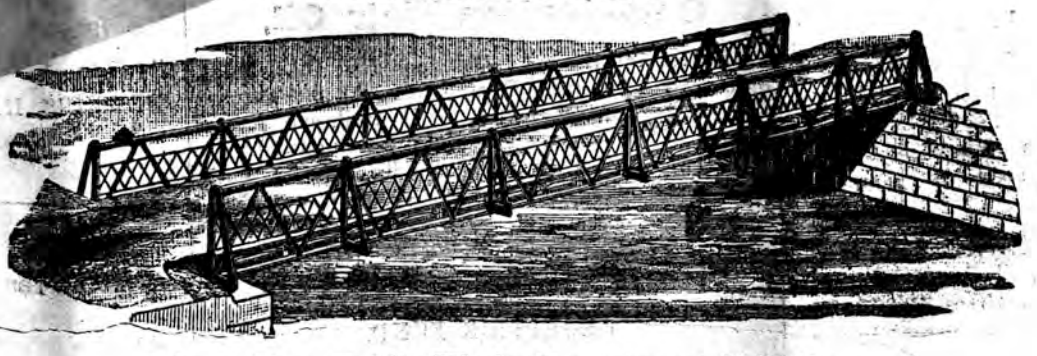

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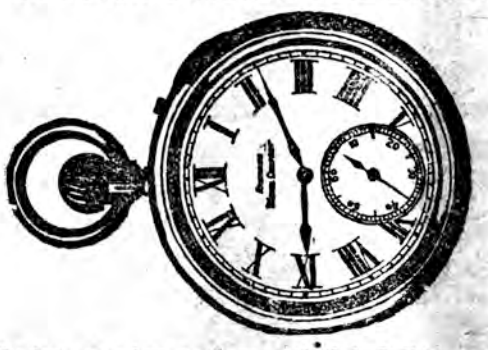

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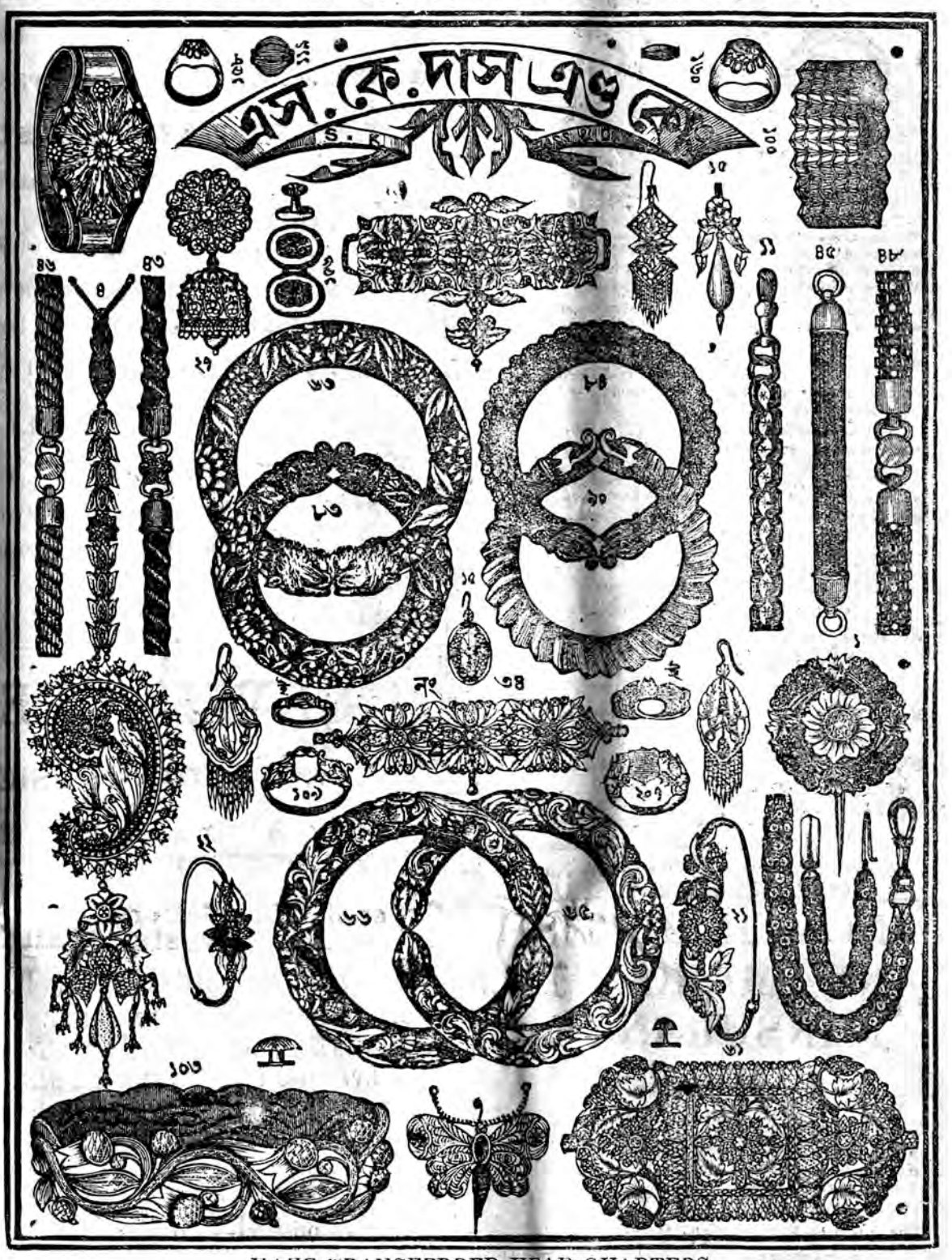

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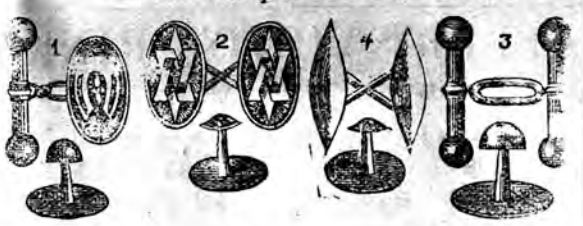

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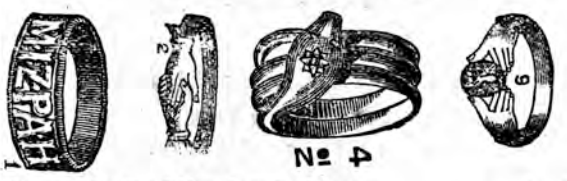

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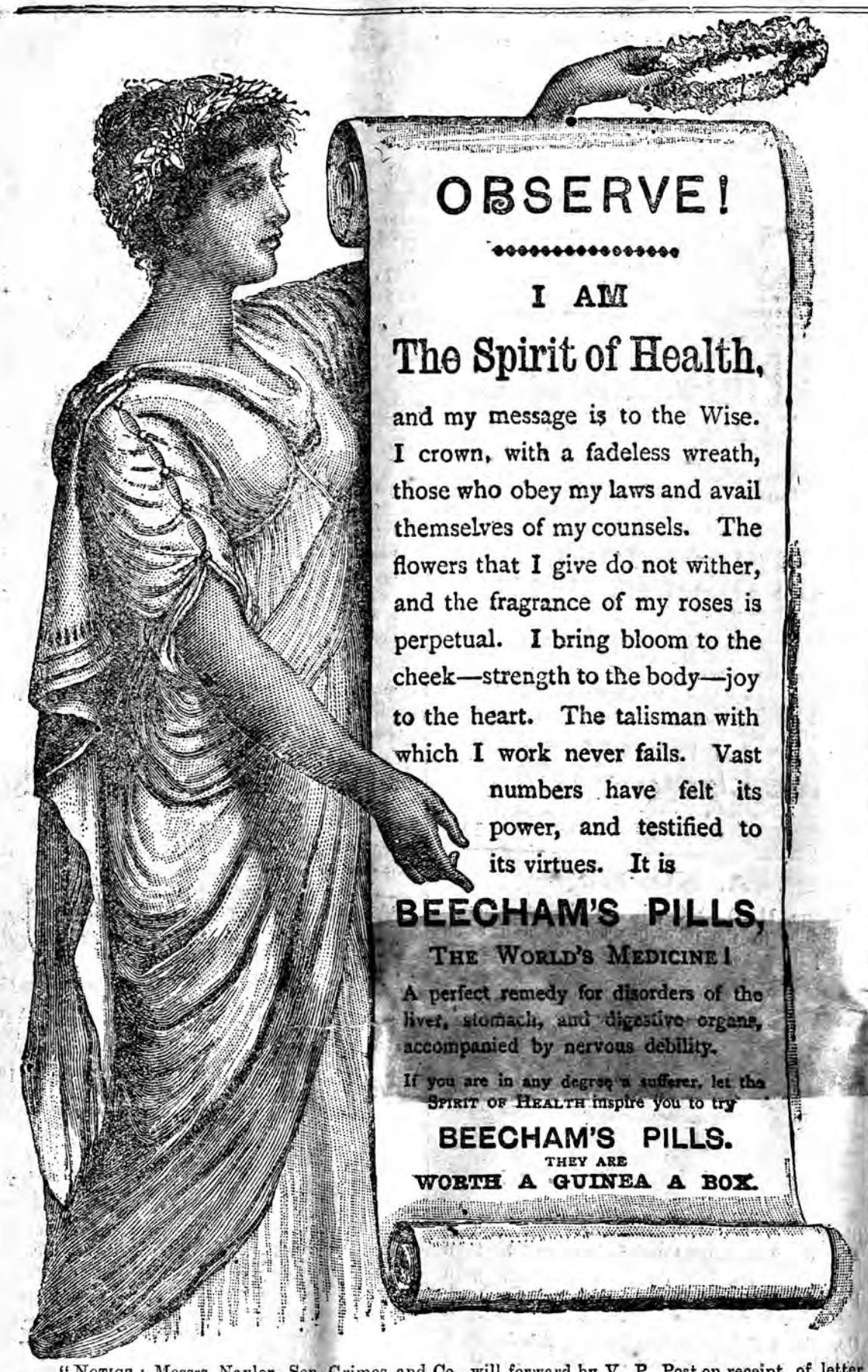

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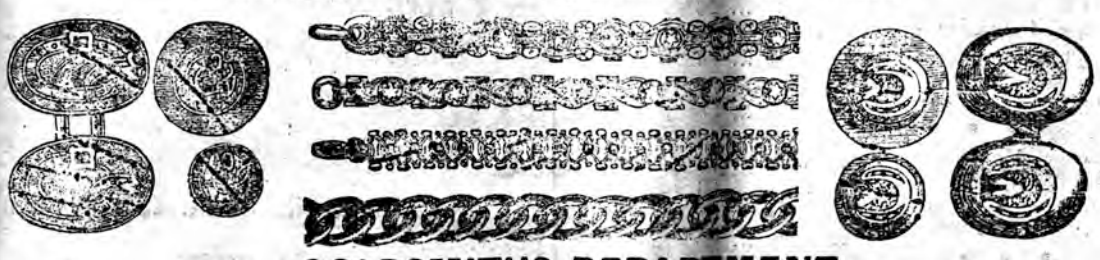

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Do. ,, 2	... nett ...	26	0	2	4
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Do. * *	... nett ...	38	8	3	4
Do. * * *	... nett ...	42	0	3	8
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Do. S. O.	... nett ...	66	0	5	12
Martell's *	... nett ...	35	8	3	0
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Glen (8 years old)...	... nett ...	28	0	,,
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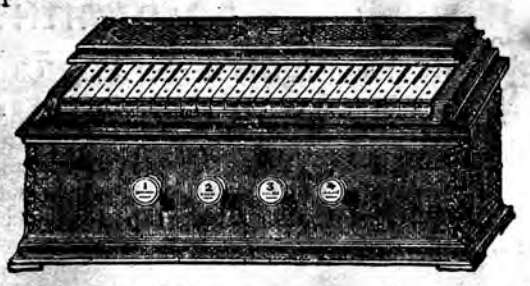

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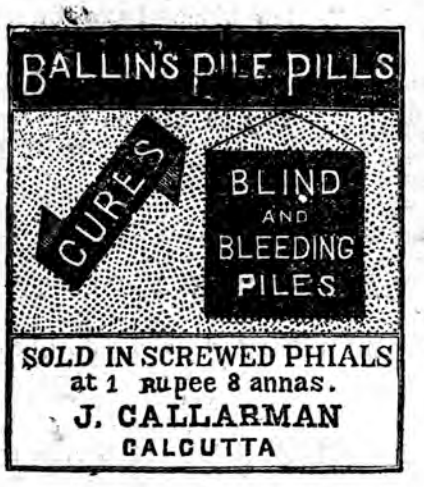

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